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NOTE DATED 18 SEPTEMBER 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIVE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE
HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

The Representative of the United States to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Security Council, the following communiques issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

General Headquarters communique 1,009, covering operations Sunday,
September 16, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary covering operations Sunday,
September 16, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Sunday,
September 16, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Monday,
September 17, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,010, covering operations Monday,
September 17, 1951

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,009, COVERING SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS

United Nations ground forces in Korea continued heavy fighting on the east-central front against well-dug-in enemy forces. Several sharp clashes occurred in the west-central sector as scattered enemy resistance appeared in other areas along the front.

Enemy gun positions, troop concentrations, railroads, supply buildings, ammunition dumps and bridges were primary targets of carrier-based planes of United Nations naval units. Guns from surface vessels of the fleet hit enemy gun emplacements north of Kosong. The shelling of Wonsan continued, with direct hits scored on shore batteries. Songjin was hit hard, while on the west coast the area southwest of Chinnampo and enemy positions in the mouth of the Han River were bombarded.

Land-based warplanes continued methodical destruction of enemy communications, as fighter-bombers and light bombers hit rail targets throughout most of North Korea. Medium bombers attacked an enemy airfield at Wonsan, a supply center at Kymipo and a marshaling yard at Kowon. Night flying medium bombers struck front-line enemy troop traffic. Combat Cargo planes continued to supply United Nations forces in Korea.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY, COVERING SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS

Cloudy weather and scattered rain showers in Korea yesterday failed to stop Far East Air Forces warplanes from destroying or damaging 300 Communist railroad cars, the largest number since May 2, 1951, when 485 were claimed by Far East Air Forces pilots. Over 640 sorties were flown yesterday, with Fifth Air Force and attached planes mounting 425 of these.

Enemy rail facilities continued to be primary targets for fighter-bombers as F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Star jets and propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs cut trackage all along the main Western rail networks from Chongju to Sariwon, and along the transpeninsular line from Suncheon to Kwon on the east coast.

F-84 Thunderjets attacked rail targets between Pyongyang and Sariwon with pilots reporting several rail cars destroyed and trackage cut in twenty-seven places. F-80 Shooting Star jets destroyed three of four anti-aircraft gun positions discovered near Pyongyang, while other flights cut rail lines and burned box cars.

Sixty close-support air strikes were flown yesterday by fighter-bombers in support of United Nations ground forces, as they battled deeply dug-in Red troops in the mountainous terrain of the east-central front. F-51 Mustangs attacked the enemy bunkers and troops with napalm, rockets and machine-gun fire. No claims of enemy troop casualties were made by the Mustang pilots because of poor visibility and smoke.

There were no enemy fighters encountered by Far East Air Forces aircraft during the day.

Fifth Air Force pilots reported destroying or damaging twenty-five gun positions, 115 enemy-occupied buildings, six bridges, one marshaling yard, twenty-five warehouses, 150 vehicles, three bunkers and 300 railroad cars. Highways and rail lines were cut in fifty-five places. Almost fifty enemy troop casualties were reported inflicted by air strikes.

All-weather B-29 Superforts of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command hit several types of targets in North Korea yesterday, the main effort being a supply center, a marshaling yard and an airfield. Three medium bombers of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing hit the Communist supply center of Kyomipo, west coast river port, with 1,000-pound bombs, while two others of the same unit attacked supplies at Chinnampo, west of Kyomipo.

Five Superforts of the Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing struck the enemy airfield at Wonsan on the east coast of Korea. Visual bombing was used to drop the 1,000-pound bombs on the airstrip, and storage area. Two other United States Air Force B-29's attacked the important marshaling yard at Kwon, junction point for the transpeninsular and east coast rail lines. Crews reported good results on the strike. Some flak but no enemy fighters were encountered by the Superforts.

Combat Cargo transports of the 315th Air Division continued to airlift supplies to United Nations forces in Korea yesterday, as they flew over 190 sorties to bring in 555 tons of supplies and equipment. Over 1,100 United Nations personnel on rest leave were carried to or from Korea.

Last night over 100 sorties were flown by B-26 light bombers, Marine fighters and other night-flying aircraft. Preliminary reports indicate that four trains and many vehicles were successfully attacked as the night-flyers operated along enemy supply routes throughout North Korea.

Three B-29 Superforts radar-dropped 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy front-line troops and supplies during the hours of darkness.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS

Navy pilots from fast carriers and gunners aboard bombarding surface ships continued heavy attacks on Communists in front-line positions and in rear areas.

Task Force 77 launched fighters and bombers from U.S.S. Boxer and U.S.S. Essex to strike at Red infantrymen, killing at least seventy-five in two areas. Attacking United Nations forces advanced after the Navy close air-support strikes.

Navy planes from the Boxer were credited by controllers with excellent coverage of target areas, battering mortar and machine-gun positions, plus knocking out troop replacements.

Communist supply lines took another beating from the Navy flyers from the East Carrier Task Force. Six railroad locomotives were destroyed and twelve damaged during the daylong attacks. Boxer pilots alone accounted for seven bridges dumped as the carrier-based planes scored fifteen destroyed or damaged.

Marine-manned Corsairs from U.S.S. Sicily struck at west coast installations, killing at least fifteen troops west of Haeju and leveling supply occupied buildings in the area. North of the city, another fifteen ammo-laden structures were blasted.

Repair and re-supply units were napalmed by Marine Corsair pilots flying from the Task Force 95 jeep carrier off the west coast. An early morning flight "socked" buildings in the western sector, and later in the day other Marine strikes caught Reds shifting supplies out of the burning buildings.

The destroyer Perkins added to the destruction caused by Task Force 95 warships. The Perkins provided call fire in support of United Nations troops north of Kosing, killing at least twenty-five and smashing enemy gun positions. The Perkins was shelled by Communist shore guns, but managed to silence the enemy batteries before they could do any damage. Over forty rounds of heavy enemy artillery fire were observed by the Task Force 95 gunfire support ship.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF MONDAY'S OPERATIONS

United Nations Naval Forces continued heavy interdiction of Communist supply lines in North Korea yesterday (Monday). Railroad rolling stock was the prime target for Task Force 77 fliers, with several locomotives and over 110 boxcars destroyed or damaged.

Flying from fast carriers U.S.S. Essex and U.S.S. Boxer, Navy fighters and dive-bombers knocked out or severely damaged five bridges before noon Monday.

A sixty-foot section was dropped from one near Pyong while two spans were wrecked during attacks on another in the same area.

Close air-support strikes assisted battling Eighth Army troops in the eastern sector southwest of Kosong. Controllers reported excellent coverage in several cases, with one task force pilot credited with forty enemy killed.

Task Force 95 surface units again unleashed heavy naval gunfire at Red supply lanes on the east coast from Chongjin south to Kosong.

The Australian destroyer Anzac and destroyer-minesweeper Thompson roamed to the north on blockade and bombardment missions between Songjin and Chongjin. The Australian warship battered rail and road junctions at Chauronjang and Tunam, while the minesweeper shelled similar targets at Nenam and Kyongsong. The U.S.S. Waifeh continued attacks on other transportation targets at Songjin and near Tanchon.

Red shore guns on Kalma Peninsula in Wonsan Harbor opened up again yesterday noon attempting to sink United Nations small craft check-sweeping the bay. Heavy counter-battery fire from the destroyer U.S.S. Moore screened the minesweeping boats as they speeded out of range.

The Moore and U.S.S. Parks shelled Wonsan rail installations and road intersections before dawn Monday, keeping Communist traffic at a minimum. The Parks also provided star shells to illuminate enemy targets for Air Force night intruder bombing runs.

Direct naval gunfire support was again provided for Eighth Army soldiers by the destroyer Perkins in the Kosong area. Enemy troop concentrations were principal targets for the Task Force 95 warship as she pounded away steadily during night and day firing.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,010, COVERING MONDAY'S OPERATIONS

Along the battlefield in Korea yesterday (Monday), United Nations ground forces continued to adjust positions and to probe enemy strong points and prepared defenses. Action was heaviest in the east-central sector where advancing friendly elements encountered heavy resistance from well-entrenched hostile groups of company to regimental strength. In the eastern sector, friendly units made limited gains against light moderate resistance while, in the western and west-central sectors, United Nations patrols made numerous light contacts with small enemy forces which were dispersed with the assistance of supporting mortar and artillery fire.

United Nations carrier-based fighters and dive-bombers, operating over the east coastal area of Korea, attacked enemy troop positions along the battlefield and also hit bridges and railroad rolling stock in heavy interdiction strikes against North Korean supply routes. Task Force surface elements shelled enemy troop concentrations, rail and road junctions, shore batteries and communications networks from the Kosong region northward to Wonsan, Songjin and Chongjin.

Land-based fighter-bombers attacked enemy frontline troops in close support of United Nations ground units and also struck highways and rail lines in the mounting destruction of enemy supply and communications facilities. During the hours of darkness, light bombers again attacked enemy vehicular traffic while medium bombers, in day and night operations, blasted frontline troop concentrations and the marshaling yard at Hwangju. Combat cargo aircraft continued to airlift military supplies and equipment to forward and rear bases in Korea.

